

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

Vol. III.

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### THE MAINE FARMER

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### THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1835.

#### Unfounded Prejudices.

COLOR OF CATTLE.—Every class of mortals has its prejudices, which are so entirely without a shadow of reason to uphold them, that one not troubled with the same kind is astonished that they should ever be harbored at all, and the person himself, when once he gets the better of them, is both grieved and ashamed, when he reflects that he was once a dupe to such folly. Among the thousand and one silly whims, which we may occasionally combat, we find one which we think—nay, we do not think merely—we know has done much hurt. It is a *whim*—a *notion*—a *superstition* that any other color in cattle except a red, injures them. Many think that their oxen must be red—their cows must be red—their calves must be red—and that a white or speckled animal of this kind, however well made it may be for the draught—however thrifty it may be in the stall, or however abundant or rich may be its milk, if it is not red, it is a nuisance and not worth having.

Now the Bible will tell them better than this. It is not unlikely that good old Laban was troubled with this same prejudice against white or speckled color in his flocks, for he, as if they were not worth having, very kindly gave Jacob all of that description which should come among them. Jacob was a good husbandman—he was not troubled with such a squeamish fancy. He knew full well if the animal was formed right, it was no matter what the color of his hide was, and he quickly arranged matters in such a manner that, under Providence, he soon outstripped the old gentleman in wealth and affluence.

Now common sense will tell any one, that it must be the form, the structure, the shape and make of the animal which renders him capable of being profitable, and not whether he is red, or black, or blue, or white, or ring streaked and grizzled.

We could tell some queer stories from our own experience, in regard to this folly among some farmers, who are in most other things, men of strong intellect and sound judgment. We once had a prime full blooded Durham Short Horn Bull. His stock was of the first rate—but unfortunately he was white—white as milk. We kept him in a place where there was the utmost need of an improvement in stock, and yet we actually had to *warrant*, in more than one instance—that his progeny should be *red*, or forfeit the fee for his servi-

ces; and for the whole season he had but *ten* cows, when, had he been *red* he would have had an hundred. Poor *Bully* took it so to heart that he broke his neck in the fall, and left his ungrateful friends to repent of their folly. It is a solemn fact, and we appeal to the history of all neat cattle to prove it, that the best cattle that have been seen on earth have been either in part or wholly white. Some of the best cattle that have been exhibited at the Kennebec County Agricultural Society's Show, have been of this description. Some of our strongest, thriftiest, kindest and toughest oxen have been either wholly or in part white; and yet strange as it may seem, we have seen purchasers, who were really in want of just such cattle, pass by them and give a higher price for those that were inferior and could not compare with them, and do thus for no other reason under heaven than because those which they bought were red. At one of the Cattle Shows in New York State, not long since, there appeared a beautiful shaped bull—he was every thing that was wanted—but alas! he was white, and therefore condemned to stand by for a more favored color.—A gentleman from one of the Western States in pursuit of breeding stock, was at the Show. He went over the ground—he had "*no eye for colors*," but a quick one for form—he passed by the *reds*, the *browns*, and the *brindles*; they were not *made* to suit him—his eye rested upon the white one, and he soon counted down \$500, and drove him home. Old Comet, that was sold at auction in England for 1000 guineas, which, if you calculate you will find to be in Yankee currency \$4666, 66, was a red and white roan. The men who bought him we presume did not look at his color. They were extensive and experienced breeders. They looked at his form—they looked at his progeny, and they well knew, that even at that enormous price, they could make immense profits by him; and they did it. Old Hubback, so celebrated in the history of the Durham Short Horns, was yellow, red and white. Some of the greatest milkers that England or this country either has ever produced, were wholly or in part white. This stupid folly—we speak advisedly, and we repeat it—this stupid folly in regard to color has done thousands of dollars of damage to our breeders of stock, by preventing them from availing themselves of improvement in their herds, because the improved breed offered them was not red from "*stem to stern*." We advise all who feel any interest in cattle to look at the shape and not at the color—the shape and structure is every thing, the color nothing.

#### Culture of Madder.

We promised a few numbers ago, to give some of the details that have been published by Mr. Bronson, on the culture of this substance, so much used in the arts of dying and calico printing. We are not aware that any of it has ever been cultivated in our state, but Mr. Bronson's opinion is that it may be successfully grown amongst us, and that it will not suffer by the frosts of our winters or Springs. Since publishing our last, we have received another

letter from Mr. Bronson enclosing a specimen of colored woolen, which was done by the Madder that he raised. The specimens may be examined at our office. We make the following extracts from his letter:—

MR. HOLMES:—In your paper of Feb. 13th, you informed your readers that you "shall publish some of my communications hereafter." I take the liberty of forwarding a recipe, published by myself and brother in 1817, being an extract from a work on Dyeing articles in families: we have not as yet seen it improved, with the same expense in dyeing. I also forward you two samples after this recipe, one with 6 1-2 oz., the other 8 oz. in madder to the pound of woolen. I had ought to have informed the public that we were in the dark respecting the cultivation of madder, having never seen any other publication than short extracts from works on Arts—they informed us correctly respecting the soil, time of planting, but recommend digging once in 3 years; we have in this section followed the direction of digging once in 3 years until this last fall. We have obtained by planting hills (2400 to the acre) 1600 lbs. to 2000 lbs. to the acre, but at this period, one of my neighbors dug one fifth of an acre 4 years old, that was planted in hills, 1000 lbs. madder, the owner sold it to this cultivator for \$400 per acre as it stood in the hills—cost the owner or planter up to this time \$90 per acre—the digger cleared a larger sum. Our next planting was in drills 1 1-2 feet wide, 6 feet apart, 1 foot in the drill, we have not dug any of this. We shall now plant a double row—drills 3 feet wide and perhaps 4 vacancies, 8 bushels of seed. I have 8 acres to dig next fall, after which I shall give notice to the public of the improvements made in digging, washing, drying and grinding. I send my first communication to you, which is interesting only as respects preparing the ground, weeding and covering the tops, omitting the latter this last year. I hope, sir, yet to dig 7 or 8000 lbs. to the acre at an expense not exceeding \$150 per acre. The piece of ground spoken of above was a superior dark rich loam, but no manure, as I am informed, had ever been put on the land. There are no roots in this county of last year's digging—there will be 400 bushels dug next fall for sale. Applications to be made in July.

When I say \$150, I mean to include use of land, seed, cultivating, digging, washing (or rinsing) drying, grinding, marketing and interest of money or labor expended. I consider the exhaustion of soil in the 4 years about equal to one crop of corn. My communication will be found in the "Cultivator" of August and November—"Genesee Farmer" of Sept. 13, 1834. I have been applied to for information by letters from all parts of the United States, the answering of which has cost me a great deal of labor. I therefore consider it a great favor if Editors of Agricultural papers will render their assistance in disseminating knowledge of the culture of the most important article ever attempted in the country. I am well satisfied that the Dutch have found out what we are doing by the appearance of our late importation of madder. The French who also cultivate the article, of a poor quality perhaps



may find out soon—but I confess it puzzles me much, to discover the reason why we Yankees (who are poking our noses into almost every thing of a money making nature, especially our Down Easters) have at so late a period commenced the cultivation of an article which would have saved Holland and France the trouble of exporting a million of dollars worth per year for many years.

Yours respectfully,

RUSSEL BRONSON.

Feb. 22, 1835.

From the Family Director, by J. & R. Bronson.

### Madder Red on Woollen.

To dye one pound of yarn or flannel, it will require the following articles: 3 ounces of alum; 1 ounce cream of tartar; 8 ounces of madder; or 6 1-2 if best American. Use the same proportions to dye any number of pounds.

1. Prepare a brass or copper kettle with about 3 gallons of water; bring the liquor to a scalding heat, then add 3 ounces of alum that is pounded, and 1 ounce of cream of tartar; then bring the liquor to a boil and put in the woollen and boil it for two hours. It is then taken out, aired and rinsed, and the liquor emptied away.

2. Now prepare the kettle with as much water as before, and add to it 8 ounces of good madder, which should be broken up fine, and well mixed in the water before you put in the woollen. When you have warmed the dye as hot as you can bear the hand in it; then enter the woollen and let it remain in the dye for one hour, during which time the dye must not boil, but only remain at a scalding heat, observing to stir about the woollen constantly while in the dye.

3. When the woollen has been in one hour, it is to be taken out, aired, rinsed well and dried.

N. B. In recommending 6 1-2 ounces American madder, as being equal to 8 ounces best Dutch; I feel confident, I am not out of the way, as it is well known to many that the Dutch select all the brightest roots, wash, dry and grind, and send it to England; the remainder, then sent to America after it has been pulverised by three separate poundings; the inner or brightest part reserved for home consumption. The American madder roots are all ground promiscuously, after being coarsely pulverised and passing through a fanning mill, to divest the purer part from the rough bark and dirt, 6 1-2 ounces is also equal to 10 of French, of which large quantities are within 2 or 3 years imported into this country. The cultivation of this crop, exceeds in profit that of any other product in America, and is perfectly hardy, exhausts the soil but little. Demand for it unlimited. Dug once in three, four and five years. I have under cultivation 8 acres, that will be dug in the fall of 1835, at which time four hundred bushels of roots for planting, will be ready for sale. Eight bushels for planting 1 acre, product four thousand pounds ground madder; on best land four years.

R. BRONSON.

Bridgewater, N. Y. Oneida Co. Feb. 10, 1835.

For the Maine Farmer.

### On Smutty Wheat.

MR. HOLMES:—Much having been said in your paper respecting smutty wheat, I offer you an account of my own experience on this subject during nearly half a century.

In 1787, I hired some land in Hallowell for the purpose of trying experiments. Having noticed the assertion, that where a smutty head appeared, all the heads from the roots, or seed which produced

it would be smutty, I concluded that the cause might be in the seed. Hence I put into water as much common salt as the water would dissolve, and gradually poured into two quarts of smutty wheat skimming off the light seed. The brine was then weakened lest the vegetating portion of the wheat should suffer, and after ten hours the brine was poured off, and the seed allowed to drain on a floor. Lime was then mixed with the seed which was then sown in a place prepared for it. Adjoining this steeped seed two quarts of the same smutty wheat was sown. In the result the steeped wheat had no smutty ears, the unsteeped very smutty.

By this experiment I was confirmed in the opinion that the cause of smut in the latter was the imperfection in the seed, and one of two causes might have occasioned the smut.

1. That the seed that produced the smutty wheat had not received the farina of the male of the plant, and was in consequence imperfect, or

2. That the farina, or male part of the smutty wheat had passed to the germ of the female part of the seed, and that the smut thus passed from one seed to another.

Not having a perfect recollection of the examination I made in 1787 I will not affirm that all the ears were smutty that grew from the same root; but I state the observation as far as I have carried it, and confirm it by the following fact.

Some wheat was purchased that grew in Dexter and was divided between myself and another person; the latter, not having steeped his seed, had a smutty crop, while mine, which was steeped, proved free from smut.

Some persons think lime indispensable in preparing the seed for sowing, but I have had the same success in the use of Plaster of Paris, or wood ashes. Success has followed the use of lime, spread on the land free from lime stone, at the time the seed is sown; the quantity to be used about one and a half casks to the acre. The famous Arthur Young had no compassion for a man who would not use a proper steeping of some kind for his seed wheat. That proper steeping in the experience of half a century, is some guide to a judicious farmer, who knows besides that smutty wheat sells for a reduced price in the market, and if used at home that it makes inferior bread.

I shall close with a few remarks on the two causes of smutty wheat, with the hope that other persons, will be disposed to pursue the subject, and give the result through the Maine Farmer.

I am rather inclined to view the first mentioned cause in preference to the second; and particularly if all the heads are found to be smutty from the same root or seed, I think that it clearly follows that the defect must be in the seed rather than in the farina of the smutty head.

As regards the second cause. The farina of the male of the smutty wheat may impregnate the germ of the female part of another seed, but this may be partial and not effect all the ears from the same stock or root, and if it does not it may fairly be inferred that the smut is caused by an imperfection in the seed sown rather than by the farina of an imperfect or smutty ear, passing to the female part of another ear.

It is a fact that if the male blossoms of a vine, such as melon or cucumber is plucked off, before it opens, the fruit on the same plant will come to perfection and have seed, but that seed will not produce fruit. It was this fact that in some measure led me to the conclusion that the cause was the imperfection in the seed. CHAS VAUGHAN.

Hallowell, Feb. 26, 1835.

P. S. I have prepared all my seed wheat sown since 1787 in the manner above mentioned, and I have never, to my knowledge, had smutty wheat in my crops.

C. V.

For the Maine Farmer.

### A Visit to the Legislature.

MR. HOLMES:—I suppose I may tell my tale in your paper if I say nothing about party politics.—Among other things, while paying my visit to the law givers, I attended a meeting of the Committee on Agriculture, and heard the importance of a profitable and healthy Agriculture, to the State, enforced by such persons as were pleased to do it before them, in glowing colors; to what purpose, as it respects the Committee I know not. As for myself I was highly pleased and instructed by the facts which I there heard. The operation of this thing upon the general wealth of the State was illustrated—on the health of body and mind of its citizens, and its effects on the morals of the community. It was asserted, and I think satisfactorily proved, that those boys which are brought up in villages are more liable to become destroyed before their embarkation into business of any kind, and it was said too by one who had sons growing up in that situation, and expressed with a feeling which I cannot describe. Next day I made a visit to the House of Representatives and heard the question of an amendment to a Resolve establishing a Board of Internal Improvements argued at full length. The appearance of the members, I am sorry to say, was not to me very prepossessing. I found there very many so young that they must want experience. Old men for counsel and young men for war, said I to myself—but perhaps these young men have shewn an early love for their country, and a great love for our State, joined with uncommon greatness of mental endowments. Be that as it may, while listening to the debate upon the question I heard my State grossly abused and defamed. It was stated that it was a great grazing country, but we could not raise our own bread.

Thought I, if grazing is our whole dependence in a climate where dry food must be given nearly half of the year, and butcher's meat sold and bread purchased, where are our hopes? Bread must and can be raised enough for ourselves and to spare. Between forty and fifty bushels of wheat per acre has been raised among us in very many instances, last year. Go ahead, Mr. Editor, with your encouragement of raising wheat, barley, rye, corn, &c. until we hear no more such language from our legislators; and you, Legislators, encourage the good work until things are otherwise. Make laws for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic arts, and you will make laws to the best purpose that you can. In vain do you make laws on the subject of morality while the people are idle. Increase industry. And you can best do it by encouraging the Agriculturist and the Mechanic. I heard it stated that Canals were of but little use, and one said that his teeth chattered in his head when he thought of them. Now Mr. Editor, I thought this was down right defamation, whether actionable or not I leave for you to determine. I would ask that member if we could not carry upon a canal all that we had to market while it was open? and that is surely eight months in the year—certainly ample time to carry out our potatoes, our hay, beef, pork, granite, lime, marble, iron, and lumber. But I had forgotten to tell you that the members were called ed to order at 9 o'clock and adjourned at 12, so that three hours was all we had for a day's work—right or wrong.



I had much conversation with the members out of the House (& indeed there was ample time for this and attend to their session too)—Oh, said they to some proposals, we can do nothing, *the treasury—the treasury—the treasury—we are in debt now.* What can we do? Now let me ask, if every thing in this State must stop except the current expenses of the year? Ways and means, sirs, are for you to devise. Young men left with a fortune generally spend it—may not young States do the same? Are we not half a million poorer for having the Massachusetts claims (so called) paid into our treasury? Pray, sirs, do not let the wheels of Government stop. Why has not the State tax been enlarged since 1821? Has there not been an increase of numbers and property since that period?

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

For the Maine Farmer.

### Mr. Gould's Exhibition.

MR. HOLMES:—It is exceedingly gratifying to perceive that the lovers of sacred music, and indeed the community generally, are waking up to the cultivation and improvement of that art which contributes so much to the devotions of the sanctuary and the well being of society. Perhaps there is nothing, except the religion of the Bible, which contributes so much to soften the asperities of human nature, and render subservient to moral purposes the feelings of the heart, as the sweet, harmonious and heavenly breathings of sacred song. The masterly performance in this branch of Divine worship, which was exhibited at the Rev. Mr. Thurston's Meeting House, on the evening of the 28th of Feb. last, by the two schools, which have during the winter past been under the tuition of Mr. HORACE GOULD, is a better recommendation of the utility and importance of Church Music, and a higher eulogy upon the attainments of his scholars and upon his own taste and qualifications as an instructor in this melodious art, than any which can be bestowed by the accidental hearer. To the truth of these remarks, the profound silence, and unwearied attention of a large audience during the whole of the protracted performance give ample testimony. And it may be suggested whether if such performances could be oftener repeated, it would not be well for the social interests of the neighborhood—in so much that while they occupy the attention, the busy intermeddling tongue of slander is silenced, the better feelings of the heart unrestrainedly indulged in, and the little petty feuds and quarrels and divisions in society are unthought of, while the minds of all are transported by the harmony of earth to the harmony of Heaven. Surely the morals of the community could not suffer by the frequency of such Exhibitions. The Address of DAVID H. FOSTER, Esq. was an excellent one—choice in sentiment—elevated in thought, and breathing a morality worth of the occasion. SPECTATOR.

Windhrop, March 5, 1835.

### The Morus Multicaulis.

The Morus multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, many persons believe cannot be propagated from the seed brought into this country. There are difficulties, attending it, but they are far from being insurmountable. The Chinese take every method to destroy their vitality before they allow foreigners to purchase them, and it was not until after repeated trials, that a gentleman in this town was able to obtain a quantity of the genuine seed, through the aid of an American Missionary at Canton. This seed has been generously distributed here, and the experiments of last summer have fully satisfied us that the leaves are as large and the plant as vigorous and thrifty in its growth, as when propagated

by cuttings or layers from the Chinese Mulberry.

We notice in the Horticultural journals, a statement that the French Society of Agriculture have decided that the Chinese Mulberry is not a distinct species, and that the seed will not produce its own kind. Farther, this learned body have decided, that the real Morus multicaulis cannot be propagated except by cuttings and layers. Some seed sown in Italy and France have produced other varieties of the Mulberry. This may be the true state of the case in Europe, but it is believed such experience has no application to this country. Our soil or climate, it is to be hoped, will produce from the seed the real plant, and if it should have varieties and those varieties equal or excel those produced from the cuttings, then so much in advance of other experiments is gained. We presume those who propagate the Chinese Mulberry as a traffic will feel offended at the introduction of the genuine seed into this country. The cuttings, thousands of them have been sold at fifty cents each, but through the perseverance of one of our horticulturists, seed enough for that sum can now be obtained for more than a thousand of the genuine plants.

We have had opportunity, during the past year, to examine with some attention, the Cultivation of the Chinese Mulberry, both from cuttings and layers, and also from the seed. We have been able to perceive no difference in the size and appearance of the leaves of the plant, making adequate allowance for the advantage a layer or cutting has over the seed while undergoing the process of germination. Some seed sown late in the season, produced leaves measuring nine and a half by eight and a half inches, and had they had the advantage of early planting, their size would have been much increased. Even as it was, they exceeded often the size of the full grown leaves of the genuine Morus multicaulis. We may believe that another season in this vicinity will put all caviling at rest, whether the plant is superior from the seed or equal only to the cuttings. The business here will be prosecuted on an extensive scale.—*Northampton Courier.*

### Sweet Potatoc.

The cultivation of this delicious root is rapidly extending in New England. It does, to be sure require a little more care than the common potato, but when properly managed will yield a plentiful crop. A gentleman who has resided in Georgia, says, through the columns of the Genesee Farmer, that the modes of cultivating it adopted at the north, are not in his opinion the most judicious. He recommends that the slips be planted in a hot bed in March, three inches apart; about the first of May, having prepared a piece of ground of a sandy soil, clip the vines into pieces fifteen inches long and set those pieces in hills three or four feet apart by burying the middle three inches deep, and leaving the two ends out of the ground. Five pieces of vine may be inserted in the hill, but not very near together. In ten days they will take root, and the first of November the hills will be filled with large potatoes. When the vines are all set out, the seed potatoes should be set in hills to produce new vines, which in the middle of June may be cut and set as before. This will produce small potatoes, or slips for seed. The slips must be kept dry and free from frost during winter or they will decay. The best way is to pack them in dry sand, not allowing them to touch one another, and put them in a dry warm cellar.—*Greenfield Gazette.*

### Washington Co. Wool Growing Society.

A meeting of the Wool-growers was held in Montpelier on the 20th ult. From the official account of its proceedings, published in the Montpelier papers, we copy the following:

Jonathan P. Miller, Pliny Curtis and Sheffield Hayward, jr., were chosen a committee to bring forward measures proper to be taken to facilitate the object of the meeting, who made the following report, viz:

That a Society be formed under the name of *The Washington County Wool Growing Society*, whose object shall be to improve the breed of sheep and circulate all information relative to the sale of wool the prices to be obtained for the same, and all other information connected with that object, whose meeting shall be held in this village, on the first Tuesday of May, annually. Pliny Curtis, Sheffield Hay-

ward, Jr., Horace Hollister and Jonathan P. Miller were chosen a committee to draft and bring forward a constitution, which being presented and signed, the Society then proceeded to organize by choosing Parley Davis, Chairman, and Nathaniel Eaton, Secretary for the year ensuing.

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be chosen to circulate information relative to the sale of wool and prices to be obtained in market; and all other information they deem essential to wool-growers. Jonathan P. Miller, Caleb Curtis and Sheffield Hayward, Jr. were chosen said committee.

Horace Hollister, Parley Davis, and Sheffield Hayward, jr., were appointed a committee, to examine into the nature of diseases common among sheep, ascertain the most effectual remedy for the same and report to said society.

*Resolved*, That this meeting stand adjourned to the 3d Tuesday in February next, 1 o'clock, P.M. at this place, when a general attendance of wool-growers in Washington County is requested.

*Vermont Chronicle.*

From the Hancock Advertiser:

*A short account of the aspect of the country "Down East," from Ellsworth to the Jumping Off-place—with a sketch of the Mineralogy of Washington county.* (CONTINUED.)

From East Machias the road winds through the sparsely settled towns of Whiting and Milo to Dennysville, the first place worthy the name of a village, for the distance of eighteen miles. The first part of the way there is at intervals fine views of several large lakes, near which the road runs. The mail formerly went by the way of Lubec, which is situated on the end of a peninsula running parallel with the main land in an Easterly direction for the distance of ten or fifteen miles. The road through Dennysville was constructed for the purpose of avoiding the difficult ferry from Lubec to Eastport which is three miles wide, and at times very dangerous. It branches off from the old route to Lubec about three miles from East Machias, near the lakes and in the vicinity of which it winds for seven or eight miles; the remainder of the way to Dennysville lies for the most part through woods, varied occasionally like the Irishman's pig with a streak of burnt with a streak of green. There a few inhabitants settled at intervals on the road; some of their improvements exhibit signs of prosperity, but we noticed in several instances, that a red colored rock which here becomes quite frequent, and increases in quantity to the Eastward, has broken the ground into furrows, rather unexpectedly it is presumed, and not much to the gratification of the farmer. In one instance on the borders of a fine hardwood growth, some person had fallen five or six acres, and the burn, which most farmers are desirous should consume as much as possible of the wood and rubbish on the soil, in this instance not only consumed the wood, but the soil also, leaving the bare rocks, sufficiently cleared, to receive the seed without further labor. The strata of these ledges dip to the westward, and they appear to roll along in a form which strongly impresses the mind with an idea that they must have become congealed while in a liquid state, and under the influence of some violent agitation; in some places they are heaped up in huge frowning masses like the waves of the sea, and the traveller will at times involuntarily cast a glance upwards, so strongly do their beetling tops resemble the curling foam on the summit of an immense wave. This is particularly observable near the iron foundry at Penbroke, and on the road about one mile north of the town of Eastport. These ledges have much the appearance of freestone, and would doubtless be valuable were they not so much stratified as to render them unfit to work. Iron is discovered in small quantities in these ledges. The granite which is found here has a yellowish cast, owing to the large quantity of felspar which enters into its composition. This causes the country to have a red cast, which gives the scenery a barren aspect, and the traveller an unfavorable impression of the fertility of the soil.

Dennysville has something substantial to recommend it to the eye of the traveller not to be met with every day on a journey down East. The farms are in a state which would do credit to the most highly cultivated districts of the Western states and speak much in favor of the industry and intelligence of the inhabitants. But more of this in our next.



## AGRICULTURAL.

From the New York Cultivator.

## Unfermented Manures.

We are decidedly in favor of applying manures, in farm culture, in an unfermented, or partially fermented state, whenever it can be conveniently done, for the reason, that the manure of the farm yard, when thus applied, goes twice as far in enriching the soil, as it will if not applied till after it has become completely rotted. The gases which rise from the fermenting mass, and which are dissipated by the winds,—and the liquids which flow from the dung, are as much the food of plants, as the black carbonaceous matter which remains after fermentation. Besides, the very process of fermentation, after the manure is buried in the field, imparts a genial warmth to the soil, and renders it porous and more permeable to the salutary influence of the sun and atmosphere. But there is one important point which should by no means be lost sight of:—*long manure should never be directly applied to the small grains, or crops which are cultivated exclusively for their seeds,—but to hoed crops, and such are cultivated more particularly on account of their stems, stalks or roots.* The matters first given off in fermentation seem particularly adapted to cause a rank growth of stalk, which is rather inauspicious to a great product of perfect seed. The cow that takes on flesh rapidly cannot at the same time be a good milker, because the food which she takes cannot be converted both into flesh and into milk. The luxuriant growing fruit tree, with straight upright branches, will not give a heavy burden of fruit—because the food required to nourish and mature the fruit, is converted into wood; and hence artificial means are adopted to check the growth of wood, by transplanting, training the limbs horizontally, ring-barking, grafting on dwarf stocks, &c., to induce early bearing, on an increase of fruit. So with farm crops, cultivated for their seeds—a too luxuriant growth of stock lessens the quantity, and depreciates the quality of the seed. The gases which escape from fermenting manure, in the soil, are prepared food, are imbibed immediately by the mouths of plants, and cause a rapid growth. On the other hand, as a general rule, the cow does not take on much fat while she yields a great supply of milk,—the fruit tree does not make much wood while it is sustaining a heavy burthen of fruit, nor do the small grains that mature a heavy crop of seed, generally show a rank luxuriant growth of straw.—The decomposition of rotten dung, (for even this must undergo decomposition ere it becomes food for plants) is more slow,—little or no heat is evolved, and the process of nutrition goes on in its natural course, without artificial stimulus, which unfermented manures may be considered as imparting.

It may be alleged, that corn, if not potatoes and turnips, affords an exception to the proposition we have laid down, inasmuch as it is cultivated for its seed, and is not injured by long manure. A moment's consideration will show a marked difference between this and the small grains. The latter mature their seeds during the intense heats of the summer, when the fermentation of vegetable matter is most rapid, and when long manure is most prejudicial in its influence upon the seed. A surfeit of food, at this time, by inducing rank growth, often causes a disrapture of the sap vessels, and destroys the organization of the plant. Not so with the voracious maize: This season of heat and fermentation is precisely the time when its appetite craves an abundance of gaseous food, to mature its stocks, and leaves; and before the grain is formed, fermentation has nearly subsided, and the soil then imparts only the food which is congenial to the perfection of the seed. Thus the stock and the seed are supplied with their appropriate food at the precise time when each stands in most need of it. The same remarks will apply in a great measure to the potatoe and the turnip—their roots are produced after fermentation has exhausted its force upon the manure. Perhaps, indeed, the rule may be narrowed down to this—*that long manure be applied exclusively to crops which come to maturity in autumn,—and that for all crops which ripen their seeds about midsummer, fermented manure is most suitable, or long manure applied to a previous and hoed crop.*

Our own practice has afforded striking evidence of the superior value of long manure to the corn

crop. In the winter of 1823, we had a quantity of stable dung taken on to a field designed for corn, and before planting, it had undergone a pretty thorough fermentation. It was applied to one part of the field. On to an adjoining part we carried a good supply of long dung from the cattle yard, principally corn stalks, straw and the droppings of the stock. It had been trodden under foot, and had apparently undergone no fermentation—we were obliged to cut it with an axe in order to load it. The dressing of the long manure was about equal to that which had rotted when taken into the field. Both were planted with corn, and treated alike. The part dressed with rotted dung had a manifest advantage in the early part of the season, and until the long dung began to ferment, when this part of the field gained rapidly, and at harvesting had a manifest advantage. An acre was gathered in an afternoon, husked and weighed and measured, by about twenty persons. It was a general opinion that the long manure gave from a fourth to a fifth more produce than the short dung. The product in shelled corn was over 118 bushels. The shrinkage to the first of May following was nearly 20 per cent. or one-fifth.

From the Genesee Farmer.

## On Draught.—No. IV.

The second division of this subject has reference to the substance or vehicle to be moved. But as the dragging of heavy substances, without the aid of some vehicle to relieve the friction, is quite behind the intelligence of the age, I shall have no reference to the moving of weights except through this agency. Of these, there are only three, which will require any special consideration, to wit, Canal Boats, Sleds or Sledges, and Wheel Carriages.

The present number, I propose to devote to the consideration of the draught of Canal Boats, and in so doing, it will be necessary to connect with them in some measure, the subject of canals, or the channels of conveyance.

To those of us who are any way connected with the transportation of property upon our canals, this subject presents an interesting field of inquiry; and I regret that my limits will not permit me to do more than glance at a few of its prominent features.

It will readily be perceived, that the great advantage of canal transportation, depends upon the facility of giving motion to bodies upon water, and the little power required to effect it. It is not necessary here to enter into a discussion of the philosophical principles of Hydraulics, for we are all familiar with the fact, that a body floating upon water may be put in motion by a very small force; though the movement must be slow in proportion to the increase of resistance. The resistance to a body moving in water, arises from the striking of the particles against the front of the moving body. The ratio of this resistance is ascertained to be as the square of the velocity; and the power required to be exerted, as the cube of the velocity. For instance, if the speed of a body be trebled, the number of particles of water it meets in its progress for a certain time, is trebled; and the resistance of each particle being also three times as great, owing to the body's striking it with treble the velocity, the united effects is nine times as great; therefore, if in the first instance it required one pound to draw the body, it would now require nine, which is the rate of resistance; but nine times the velocity, will require twenty-seven times the power to be exerted; and this is the ratio of power.

Now, although it requires but little power simply to move a body floating upon water, still this principle of resistance forms the grand impediment to any useful effect in speed, which may be gained from the application of power upon canals; and, therefore the great inquiry must be, how can this resistance be overcome or obviated?

To effect this, we can resort to only three expedients; first, to the application of power, either animal or mechanical; second, to the form and weight of the boat; and third to any circumstances or expedients which may change or relieve the resistance of the water.

We have already estimated the force of traction of the average of horses to be 125 lbs.; and their capability of labour without injury to themselves, at 6 hours per day with a velocity of 3 miles per hour. In England the draught of an ordinary canal boat, at a velocity of 2 1-2 miles per hour, is es-

timated at 1-900 of its weight; or in other words, where a boat weighs 33 tons, or 73,920 lbs., the ordinary force of traction exerted upon it, will be 80 lbs., which is 1-926 of the load. Upon the canals in the state of New York, however, I should judge the average force of traction to be even less than 80 lbs., at a velocity of 2 1-2 miles per hour, though the actual force exerted is often much more, for the reason that their speed is greater. Now supposing this estimate to be correct, then, as regards our canals, with the same speed and duration of labour, an increase of weight may be safely made, till it meets a force of traction of 125 lbs., and this would increase the load to about 50 tons. But there are other difficulties to overcome on canals, besides the mere resistance of the particles of water; for the confinement of the fluid in so narrow and shallow a channel, increases the resistance the boat meets with, just in proportion as the particles of water, which are displaced by the boat, are resisted by those contiguous to the sides and bottom of the canal. The resistance therefore, in a canal, instead of being in the ratio as above stated, will be vastly greater, and be constantly varying with every change of the channel, as all practical men will know. We therefore cannot form a correct estimate of the resistance to be encountered, nor of the force required; but experience has taught us, that upon the Erie canal, an ordinary boat loaded to weigh about 30 tons, and going at the rate of 2 1-2 miles an hour, will create a resistance whose ratio will nearly or quite equal the square of the velocity. Any increase of speed, therefore, must require a corresponding increase of power, to overcome the increased and increasing resistance; and hence we find why it is, that there is such an enormous expenditure and waste of animal strength upon our canals, when loaded boats are forced along at the rate of 4 and 5 miles per hour.

But, as I have before stated, I do not consider, that a boat loaded to weigh 30 tons and going at the rate of 2 1-2 miles per hour, will require a force of 125 lbs., nor indeed much more than half of it; and I therefore draw this conclusion, that upon the Erie canal, a boat, to meet the force of traction of 125 lbs., may either be loaded to weigh 50 tons, with the velocity of 2 1-2 miles per hour, or with a load of 30 tons, to increase the velocity to 4 miles per hour. But after all, this estimate will not hold good in practice, for there is so much difference in the form of boats, & consequently in the resistance created; and the loss of power in the length and elasticity of the tow-line so great; together with various other contingences, that I do not believe the average force of traction upon our canals would exceed 80 or 90 lbs.; and that, therefore, the speed of a boat weighing 30 tons ought not to exceed about 3 miles per hour.

With respect then to the application of power, whether animal or mechanical, we find that with a given weight and velocity, the effect produced depends upon the local resistance; or in other words taking the resistance as it is upon the Erie Canal, the force required to propel a certain weight at a certain velocity, will exceed the cube of that velocity, just in proportion as the sides and bottom of the channel, or any other cause, hinders a free displacement of each particle of water.

But again, the shape and weight of a boat must also have an important effect upon the resistance, for it is evident, that if any substance is sunk deep in the water, and presents when in motion a blunt square surface for resistance, it will displace more water, and require a greater force, than a sharp elongated body partly immersed.

Upon the structure of the boat, doubtless much depends; for though two boats may be equal in weight, still the resisting surface presented to the water may be so different that one will require double the force to propel it that the other will. But to do justice to this part of the subject would require more time and skill and knowledge than I possess. It has, first or last, engrossed the talents and research of scientific men throughout the world, and is now daily occupying the ingenuity and skill of artisans not only in our own country, but in Europe. So far as our own canals are concerned, every boat builder seems to have a general model of his own, which he is constantly varying to suit his fancy or that of his customers. The object of all is to arrive at the same results, to wit, the diminution of resistance, with an increase of effect; but in obtaining this result, the models of their boats are as varied as the faces and forms of



those who make them. No general rule can be given on this subject, except that the model which will admit of the greatest weight and velocity, with the least expenditure of power, is of course the best.

Connected with the model of the boat, is the weight and cargo. It is evident that as you increase or diminish the one, you may increase or diminish the other; and this is a matter of considerable importance, where the profit of the load depends, as it always must, upon the cargo. If the weight of a boat is limited in any measure by the force of traction, velocity and resistance, then it becomes all important to get the requisite strength and capacity with the least possible weight, that the greatest scope may be given to the cargo. But aside from the diminution of the cargo by the increased weight of the boat, a great loss is sustained in the first cost of building materials, and also in the subsequent wear and tear of the boat; for it is evident that the tendency of the weight of the boat itself is to strain it, and every thump it receives will lessen its durability.

Hence we see the extreme folly of building heavy cumbersome boats, whose capacities for receiving loads are no greater than those of half their weight and yet require double the force to propel them. This, too, is a great evil, and the source of an enormous waste of power upon our canals, and I have no doubt, if it could be fairly estimated, that the waste and loss of power in this particular, and the forcing of boats beyond their proper speed, as before suggested, would nearly or quite pay one quarter of the tow path expenses.

But there are other circumstances which greatly tend to relieve and change the resistance of water in our canals, and I propose to make them the subject of another number.

QUERCUS.

From the Genesee Farmer.

### Culture of Yellow Locust.

My object in dipping my pen into ink at this time is to call the attention of those concerned, to the growing of Locust timber, the kind I believe generally called the Yellow Locust, which, perhaps is one of the hardest and most durable kinds of timber, (especially when friction is concerned) indigenous to this country; but by far its greatest value consists in its capability of resisting the invincible encroachments of time in the open atmosphere, especially for posts, in which situation it probably out-lasts any kind of timber grown among us, except cedar, which we all know grows very slowly, and in but few favorite spots only. The Yellow Locust will grow to the diameter of eight or twelve inches in less time than any other timber we can grow (except chestnut, perhaps,) and is in high repute along the Mississippi Valley for steam boat timber, posts, &c., and as far as I now know fully sustains its high reputation for durability.

The time is at hand when proper post timber will be an article of pressing need to the freeholder of the soil; and although there is yet quite a variety of timber among us, it nearly or quite all decays so rapidly at the surface of the earth (except cedar) that a durable fence cannot be expected from such timber. Probably next to cedar, Locust is the most durable post timber to which we have a ready access. The Locust may be classed among the most thrifty clean and beautiful trees that ornament the farmer's soil, and perhaps but few farmers can be found in this section of country that have not more or less land adapted to its rapid growth; so far as my observation extends, loamy and moderately dry soils are the most congenial to its growth, and probably a full supply might be produced on head lands and other spots not immediately wanted as arable land.

In most cases perhaps the Locust will grow sufficiently large from ten to fifteen years to make a length and size of trunk sufficient for two lengths of posts, which, sawed through its center, would make four posts.

By plowing or otherwise breaking the roots of the trees, they generally send up shoots enough for any demand, which upon the removal of the older stock would generally advance with the greatest rapidity to maturity. The Locust requires but a little attention during its growth more than to prune off the lower limbs sufficiently high up to secure a good straight trunk, and they require protection a few of the first years from the ravages of cattle. If once produced on a farm, with but little subsequent attention they might probably be continued as long

as the earth bears a plant, or a man is found to till the face of the ground. As the Locust attains to the age of from twelve to twenty years it begins to lose its former vigor and beauty, and grow much slower and exhibits other marks of approximating to maturity, admonishing the owner of the time most proper for the axe to be laid at the root of the tree. Trees of different ages might be growing on the same ground, and upon the removal of the elder, the younger would advance the faster. I would also remark that smaller vegetation flourishes perhaps as well in the vicinity of the Locust as near the most friendly class of trees.

A SPECTATOR.

Brighton, N. Y., Feb. 9. 1835.

From the Genesee Farmer.

### Culture of Silk.

The advantageous production of this article as a domestic manufacture in the United States, was till recently considered chimerical by most people; and consequently the arguments adduced in its favor were generally disregarded. Public sentiment, however, seems rapidly changing its course on this point, and a general solicitude on this subject, has succeeded former apathy. Our correspondence, both public and private, bears ample testimony to this fact, while it affords us the pleasing assurance that the time is not distant when the culture of silk will be generally adopted. Aside from the pecuniary advantages which are expected to result from its culture, we regard those of a moral nature of at least equal, if not superior consideration. The healthful exercise it will afford to young ladies, and to children of less mature years, in superintending the incipient, and if practicable, the more advanced stages of silk manufacture, cannot fail of proving both physically and morally beneficial—physically, by imparting through the medium of well regulated exercise, elasticity to the animal functions, and morally, by detaching the young mind from the pursuit of those vicious schemes which are ever luring the idle. Nothing perhaps, will sooner arrest the attention of the young, and induce in them a habit of reflection, than the operation of the worm in spinning out its task, enveloping itself as it were in a living tomb.

There is nothing that appears so well calculated to supply the place of the "spinning wheel," rendered useless by the "spinning jenny," as the preparation and manufacture of silk, and nothing that equals it for beauty and durability as wearing apparel. Young ladies who promote the culture of this valuable article, will be entitled to all the praise awarded to her whose hands wrought "wool and flax," and whose household was clothed in fine linen, and her "husband known when he took his seat among the Elders of the land." The time is not distant when the lack of this part of domestic industry will be considered an evidence of a perverted taste, and the want of moral refinement. We would therefore urge the speedy adoption of measures for the prosecution of this branch of domestic industry, satisfied as we are that in so doing, we propose nothing but what is in accordance with the substantial interests of the agricultural community.

The following, from a correspondent, is inserted with a hope that its suggestions may be of use to those who are about to commence the growing of mulberry trees:

### To Farmers.

If ye aspire to wealth and ease,  
Stock well your farm with mulberry trees;  
The silk-worm will their wealth unfold,  
And coin their foliage into gold.  
Suppose that you have never known,  
And are not curious to be shown  
The simple culture of the worm;  
Your neighbors may the thing perform,  
And then the leaves, which you produce,  
In skilful hands become of use.  
The Farmer who would make pretence  
To taste, should have a hedge-row fence;  
No tree that's known, so quickly grows,  
Or looks so uniform in rows.  
It springs from cuttings or from seeds,  
And overcomes poor soils and weeds;  
And in four years will make a fence,  
With, of all things, the least expence.  
And when, instead of walls or rails,  
The mulberry hedge around prevails,  
The lands produce a mine of wealth,

Employment, happiness and health.

The mulberry grows on every soil,  
Requires but little aid or toil,  
And the best silk is always found,  
Produced from leaves off sandy ground;  
While a rich soil will leaves produce,  
Abounding in a watery juice,  
And on which, if worms be fed,  
They make a coarse and brittle thread.

From the Farmers' Register.

### On the Pleasures of Agriculture.

Independent of the actual profits arising from agricultural pursuits, there is something in the cultivation of the soil, eminently calculated to dispose the philosophic mind to serious and sublime contemplation. With your permission Mr. Editor, as I have seen no communication of this character in the Register, I shall endeavor to show wherein consists the real delight which the philosopher and man of science derive from agriculture. And I undertake this service the more willingly, from the fact that there are many young men, who from the mere consideration of gain, can never be induced to lay aside their prejudices and become tillers of the soil, but who might be induced to make the experiment, and become good farmers, could the subject be presented to them under a pleasing aspect. To those speculative young men who desire amusement as well as profit in their avocations, the present and succeeding numbers I may find leisure to write upon this interesting subject, is respectfully dedicated.

Although the desire of gain is a principal and most necessary inducement to follow the plough, yet all must admit, that he who sees no other pleasure in agriculture than that which results from the anticipations of pecuniary profits arising therefrom is, to say the least, a *grovelling and penurious wretch*. There is something really mean and sordid in overlooking all the beauties of the vernal spring, and the maturity and loveliness of autumn, merely to contemplate the amount of *dollars* to be received in return for the daily toil and anxious solicitude of the farmer. Such a disposition reminds one of the folly a man would evince, who should prefer a dark and loathsome cell to the cheerful beams of day, and the pleasing aspect of creation. But to him who can recognize the Deity in every expanding, opening flower, and purling rill, agriculture offers charms, calculated to compose the mind, and dispose it to tranquility and cheerfulness. To such a mind—

"—Not a breeze

Flies o'er the meadow; not a cloud imbibes  
The setting sun's effulgence; not a strain  
From all the tenants of the warbling shade  
Ascends, but whence his bosom can partake  
Fresh pleasure unproved,——"

Who can look upon a field of wheat, gradually rising in vernal loveliness to the delighted eyes of the contemplative beholder, and mark it in all its different stages, until the ripe grain crowns the hopes of the husbandman with a golden harvest of plenty; and then have the heart to distrust the protection of providence, or doubt the existence of an allwise intelligence, pervading and governing all things; assigning bounds to the elements, and transcribing the limits of nature? There is not a blade of grass or ear of corn, that does not afford matter of curious and endless speculation to the inquisitive and well cultivated mind. And although upon philosophical principles only, no man can ever understand the process of nature, by which the earth in spring is clothed with verdure, and in autumn filled with her bountiful productions, gradually maturing for the sustenance and pleasures of man; yet the heart, by such inquiries, must be ultimately greatly benefited. No man who sees, and contemplates the design and wise contrivance of all the plants and vegetables, that clothe and adorn a well cultivated farm, and reflects upon the inexplicable nature of their existence, fructification, and preservation, under so many adverse circumstances, can have the heart to be a sceptic in regard to our holy religion—because many parts of it are surrounded with mystery. He finds that mystery is inscribed upon the face of all things, and what he cannot understand upon principles of reason, he learns to adore as the production of an infinite and incomprehensible Being. The man of reflection sees much to admire in the great care which nature manifests



for her productions, even the protection she affords to the grasses which cover our meadows and fields. For not only do they clothe and adorn the fields, but they afford sustenance for all animated existence. The leaves afford food for cattle, the smaller seeds for birds, and the larger for man: for few readers need be informed that the plants producing our bread corn belong to this class. In those tribes more generally considered as grasses, I will mention the following as instances, which appear to coincide with the intention of nature concerning them, viz: their extraordinary means and powers of preservation and increase, their hardiness, their almost unconquerable disposition to spread, and their faculties of reviviscence, each of which qualities, considered in detail, would afford interesting matter for a separate communication. In this, therefore, I can only observe the following things in relation to their general properties. They thrive under a treatment by which other plants are entirely destroyed. In proportion to the consumption of the leaves is the increase of the roots. The more the cattle trample them under foot the thicker they grow. Many of the seemingly dry and dead leaves of grasses renew and revive their verdure in the spring. In lofty mountains, where the heat of summer is not sufficient to ripen seeds, we are told that the grasses are viviparous, and consequently able to propagate themselves without seeds. It is also an observation frequently made, that herbivorous animals attach themselves principally to the leaves of grasses, and if left at liberty in the pasture to range and choose, will leave untouched the straws which support the seed.—These general properties of vegetables, or properties common to large portions of that kingdom, are all that the extent of the present communication will allow me to notice, as I am afraid of being deemed too prolix by that class of society for whose benefit I write. But I may here be permitted to ask, whence this admirable contrivance of nature, this adaptedness of the productions of the earth to the peculiar condition in which they are placed, and their perfect subserviency to the uses for which they seem to be designed? Shall we ascribe it to the operations of nature herself? Or looking through nature, shall we discern an ever present wise Deity though "invisible or dimly seen in these his lower works," yet superintending and graciously directing all thing for the comfort and convenience of his creatures?

### Summary.

**ERRATUM.** When you read the statement respecting the cost of the Charleston and Augusta Canal, in Mr. R. H. Gardiner's communication, please throw away one of the cyphers and read *thirty eight hundred* dollars per mile, you will make a much more economical structure of it by so doing.

### Phrenological Lectures.

On Tuesday evening last, Mr. BARLOW gave a lecture on the subject of Phrenology, introductory to a short course which he is about giving in this village. As a lecturer he is fluent, and at times very eloquent and happy in his illustrations, but he is somewhat apt to mingle grave and solemn subjects with the light and trivial. Believing as we do in the general principles of the science, we are glad to see men of talent stepping forth to defend it from the unjust imputations which some are so eager to throw upon it, and to collect more information upon a subject of so interesting a nature. Mr. Barlow can if he pleases, make a first rate lecturer, and he will, we presume, give us due credit for the promptings of our bumps of *benevolence* and *caution*, &c., if we suggest a hope that he will proceed both carefully and perseveringly, and that success will crown his efforts.

### Maine Legislature. IN SENATE.

**FRIDAY, Feb. 27.**—Mr. Chandler from the committee on Banks reported reference to next Legislature on petition of John Brown et als; also on petition of David Bronson et als.

Mr. Smith, from the joint select committee to inquire when the Legislature may have a recess, reported the 12th March. Accepted.

Mr. Chandler from the committee on Banks reported leave to withdraw on petition of selectmen of Bath.—On motion of Mr. Randall, laid on the table.

**SATURDAY, Feb. 28.**—*Passed to be engrossed*—Bill providing for the use of broad rimmed wheels in the County of Penobscot, as amended; authorizing the Commissioners for the County of Kennebec, to lay out a road over the Eastern River; Resolve relative to the doings of the County Commissioners for the County of Washington; bill in addition to an act to incorporate the city of Bangor; bill additional concerning the Bangor Insurance Company; bill to incorporate the town of Otis.

**MONDAY, March 2.**—The petition of Robert H. Gardiner was transferred from the committee on Manufactures to that on the Judiciary.

Resolve authorizing the appointments of auditors to investigate the unsettled accounts of the lottery managers was taken up, and Wednesday assigned for a second reading.

**TUESDAY, March 3.**—A message was received from the Governor transmitting a letter from Hon. Ether Shepley, covering a communication from the Secretary of War of the U. S. in answer to an application signed by the delegation of the State in Congress. The letter will explain the business.

War Department, Feb. 24, 1835.

Gentlemen—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 23d inst. inclosing a resolution of the Legislature of Maine requesting the aid of a corps of Engineers to make a survey of a route of a rail road from the seaboard to the Canada border in the direction of Quebec.

In answer I beg leave to inform you that should the appropriations for surveys be made by Congress, the subject of making the one in question shall be respectfully considered, and the result announced to the Governor of Maine.

Very respectfully

Your most obedient serv't,

LEWIS CASS.

Addressed to Messrs. Shepley and Ruggles, Senators, and Messrs. Jarvis, Evans and the other Representatives of Maine.

### HOUSE.

**FRIDAY, Feb. 27.**—Report from the Senate that legislation is inexpedient on an order relating to foreign attachments, on motion of Mr. BENSON, laid on the table.

The "Act to alter and amend the several Acts and Laws for the administration of Justice." After several amendments not materially affecting the provisions of the Bill, it was passed to be engrossed.

Read twice and Monday next assigned for third reading—to incorporate the Fairfield and Waterville Rail way Company.

**SATURDAY, Feb. 28.**—*Passed to be engrossed*—Bill authorizing Judges of Probate to give license in certain cases to husbands to sell lands held in the right of their wives; bill additional respecting the inspection of Beef and Pork; bill to incorporate the Wild river bridge company; bills to incorporate the Turnpike Company in the town of Calais; bill to incorporate the Wells Mutual Marine Insurance Company.

**MONDAY, March 2.**—Mr. HOLMES of Alfred, by leave of the House laid on the table a bill to regulate the sale of Public Lands—read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

*Presented and referred*—petition of Stephen Sewall and 32 others for an act of incorporation for the purpose of connecting the Lakes lying in Winthrop and the neighboring towns with the Kennebec river.

*Passed to be engrossed*—bill to provide for the inspection of beef and pork.

**TUESDAY, March 3.**—The bill prevent the circulation of small bills was taken up. Mr. Jarvis of Ellsworth, moved to amend so as to provide for the forfeiture of the small bills offered, which prevailed.

*Passed to be engrossed*—An additional act respecting parishes; to incorporate the Orono Company; the Fairfield and Waterville Railway Company; to annex the town of Litchfield to the County of Kennebec.

**DEATH OF GENERAL HAMPTON.**—General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, died at his residence in Columbia, on the 4th inst. in the 81st year of his age. Gen. Hampton served with great gallantry in the war of the revolution, and though then a mere youth, was, with one or more of his brothers distinguished in the partisan warfare under Marion and Sumpter, in South Carolina. During the last war with Great Britain he commanded a brigade on the northern frontier. He was one of the wealthiest men if not the wealthiest in the whole southern country. No planter owned so many slaves as he—two or three thousand.

Charleston Courier.

**Chivalrous Act.** As five or six young ladies belonging to Miss Draper's seminary at Hartford Connecticut, were on Tuesday last crossing a foot bridge over a considerable stream, they became dizzy and could neither go forward or return. In this fearful situation they remained for some time, until one of them fell into the water, below, and was carried down the rapid current. The cries of the young ladies for relief reached the ear of Master Charles E. Babcock, son of Charles Babcock, Esq. fourteen years old, and the gallant boy plunged at once into the current, swam to the drowning girl, carried her ashore, and then went on to the bridge and led each of the young ladies safely to the shore. If some one of these girls does not fall in love with this brave lad, and thus furnish him the appropriate reward for so noble a deed, there is less romance in good old Connecticut than—we hope there is.

N. Y. Courier.

**Ames' Shovel works in Massachusetts.**—There is a great deal of Yankee enterprise in old Massachusetts. Perhaps no State goes before her in the extent and variety of manufactures, especially compared with the amount of population.—There are many instances of individuals in that State starting from small beginnings and rising to wealth and eminence by their enterprise in manufacturing establishments. A striking instance of this kind is found in the shovel works of Oliver Ames. A correspondent informs us that he commenced the manufacture of shovels when young, and carried on the business in quite a humble style. When he had finished a few dozen shovels he would pack them into a one horse waggon and carry them off to market. Now he has three extensive shovel factories one at Easton, where he resides, one at Braintree, and one at West Bridgewater, and gives employment to three four-horse teams to carry his shovels to market. He has in his factories nine *till hammers*, which weigh about four tons apiece, and cost each from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars. His works turn out about forty dozen shovels a day, and that is not sufficient to supply all the orders he receives. He employs about sixty workmen constantly. Each shovel goes through about twenty different hands.—He pays his workmen from twelve to fifty dollars a month. His works cost upwards of seventy five thousand dollars.

His profits are probably from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars a year. So much for individual enterprise. Yankees of Maine go and do likewise.

**FROM NASSAU.** We learn by the arrival of the schooner Albert Henry, Capt. Albury, at Savannah that it is in contemplation to make that a port of entrepot for merchandise intended for the Island of Cuba. On the 29th ult. the Governor of the Bahamas assented to an act of the Assembly recinding for five years all tonnage duties so far as regards the port of Nassau. The pilotage has also been reduced one third, to take place on the 1st of March next, the pilotage depends on the draft of water, but the other charges will not in any case exceed ten dollars. All goods legally imported may be bonded for two years and transhipped free of duty, but no vessel can bring goods, save the production of the State to which she belongs. The only prohibited goods are gunpowder, books, tea, arms, and ammunition.

Mr. Webster's bill for the payment of the French Spoiliations from 1792 to 1800 has passed the Senate 25 to 22.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—We learn that an accident of a most painful nature occurred yesterday on the Worcester Rail Road, a short distance east of the village, at a place called the Big Ledge. Some of



the workmen were engaged in the excavation, and during the process of blasting the rocks, two charges were prepared, and by some unforeseen accident, but one of them ignited.

The workmen approached the fatal spot, when a second explosion took place. The consequence was that four men were thrown to a great distance and instantly killed.—Eight others were bruised and mangled in a most shocking manner. The wounds of several of the survivors it is feared will prove fatal. The sufferers by this terrible catastrophe, were, we have understood, all Irishmen.

*Boston Transcript.*

A correspondent of the Hudson Merchants' News Room writes from Baltimore, that a gang of boys calling themselves the Forty Thieves, have been discovered in that city, having on their left arm the letter T, printed in gunpowder, surrounded with stars. Their dexterity and daring in committing theft, has become quite a cause of alarm to the citizens of the monumental city. The hotels and public buildings are now doubly guarded, to prevent the incendiary torch from firing the town;—the whole city watch has been increased, and great excitement exists.

### Marriages.

In Rumford, by P. C. Virgin, Esq. Mr. Josiah Keyes to Miss Rachel Parker; Mr. John Martin to Miss Anvella Abbot; Mr. Thatcher Goddard to Miss Mary Ann Kimball, all of Rumford.

By B. Bartlett, Esq. Mr. Phineas Stearns, of Bethel, to Miss Betsey Martin, of Rumford.

### Deaths.

In this town, Feb'y 24, Mrs. Sally Smith, wife of Mr. Isaac Smith, aged 64, formerly of Brewster, Ms. Printers in Boston are requested to insert the above.

On the 19th ult. Mrs. Mary Brown, wife of Mr. Jeremiah Brown, aged 62.

**BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1835.**

*Reported for the Boston Patriot.*

At market 573 beef cattle 10 Cows and Calves, 870 sheep, and 275 swine.

**PRICES.** Beef Cattle. Last week's prices were not supported, particularly on middling qualities; 3 or 4 yoke extraordinary fine something over 34s 6d, and a very few at 34s 6d; we quote prime at 31s 6d a 32s 9d; good 30s 6d; thin 25 a 28s 6d.

Cows and Calves—At \$17, 22 and 25.

Sheep—Lots stall fed were taken at 24s, 27, 30, 32, 36, and a few at 42s.

Swine—All at market were taken in one entire lot at about 5 1-4; no small lots sold. At retail, most of which were small, 6c for sows and 7 for barrows.

### A rare chance for a Cooper.

THE subscriber being about to change his business offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, his stock and tools, which are complete for carrying on the above business in all its branches, and in the best order. There being no other cooper in the village or very near, a smart enterprising young man would find excellent encouragement to locate himself here, especially where an opportunity so favorable for furnishing himself with a first rate shop and tools which are offered on so favorable terms as can be had of the subscriber. The shop can be hired or bought very low.

HEZ. HUTCHINS.

Winthrop, March 6, 1835.

N. B. The subscriber would say to all those who are indebted to him that it would give him great pleasure to settle and adjust all demands and receive the "Chink" which is due him.

H. H.

### Stock for Sale.

SIX likely young BULLS, from 1-2 to 7-8 Improved Durham Short Horned breed, from 8 months to 2 years old. Also a number of Heifers, one, two and three years old, sired by the Bull Maine Denton. Enquire of TH. PIERCE, near Readfield Corner.

Readfield, Feb. 20, 1835.

### Agricultural Notice.

At the Annual meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, held at Masonic Hall in Winthrop, on Wednesday the 4th day of March inst. Samuel Wood, Esq. in the Chair.

Voted, That this meeting stand adjourned to the fourth Wednesday of March, 1835.

SAM'L BENJAMIN, Rec. Sec'y.

Winthrop, March 4, 1835.

A meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society will be held at the Masonic Hall in Winthrop the fourth Wednesday in March, 1835, to choose the Officers of the Society, and transact such other business as may be deemed expedient. By order of the Trustees of said Society.

S. BENJAMIN, Rec. Sec'y.

### Notice.

A meeting of the Winthrop Anti Slavery Society will be held on Thursday evening the 12th inst. at seven o'clock, P. M. at the Masonic Hall. A general attendance not only of members, but of all others, is requested.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION. "Can immediate abolitionists consistently become members of the American Union for the relief and improvement of the colored race?"

Winthrop, March 4, 1835.

### Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Plants, &c.

NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton, Ms. Five and a half miles from Boston, by the Western Avenue—half a mile from the Worcester Railroad.



The Fruit Trees include the finest kinds of New Flemish Pears;—Also Apples, Cherries, Peaches, plums, Nectarines, Apricots, Almonds, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, and Mulberries, including the Chinese Mulberry, or MORUS MULTICAULIS; Strawberries, Figs, &c., Selections from the best varieties known. The Ornamental Trees and Plants alone, comprise one thousand varieties, the most beautiful known; these include Horse Chestnuts, Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Ailanthus or Tree of Heaven, Scotch Larch, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Snowballs, Lilacs, Honeysuckles, &c. &c.—Superb China and Hardy Roses, Herbaceous Flowering Plants, Paeonies, and splendid Double Dahlias.

Trees and Plants, when ordered, are selected and labelled with due precaution and care, and securely packed and duly forwarded from Boston by land or sea. Transportation gratis to the City.

All orders left with DAVID STANLEY, Winthrop who is Agent, will be in like manner promptly attended to.—Catalogues gratis, on application.

### Tavern House for Sale.

THAT well known TAVERN HOUSE in Wayne Village, and now occupied by ALPHEUS LANE, on the road leading from Augusta to Paris and Dixfield. Said House is in good repair and very convenient. It is thought to be as good a country stand for a Tavern as any in this County. Said House will be sold very cheap if applied for soon—possession can be given the first of April. For further particulars enquire of ALPHEUS LANE on the premises, or GIDEON LANE, Jr. of Leeds.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of NATHANIEL PERKINS, late of Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

NATHAN PERKINS, Executor.

Winthrop, Feb. 10, 1835.

### NEW LIME FOR ONE DOLLAR PER CASK.

400 Casks of Pond and Lincolnville White Lime for sale as above, by

R. G. LINCOLN.

Hallowell, Dec. 3, 1834. is6wos6w.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

### The American Gardiners' Magazine,

and Register of all Useful discoveries and Improvements in Horticulture and Rural Affairs.

No. 2, FOR FEBRUARY, 1835.

CONTENTS.—Art. I, on the cultivation of the Grape Vine in pots, by the conductors; Art. II, on the future progress of Gardening in America, by Grant Thorburn Esq.; Art. III, on the propagation of the Grape Vine, with observations on its management, Pruning, &c. in the Green-house and Grapery and the formation of Vine Borders, By J. W. Russell, superintendant at Mount Auburn; Art. IV, Remarks on the difficulty of identifying the varieties of Fruits, by R. Manning Esq.; Art. V, observations on some of the Insects which infect Trees and Plants, with Hints on a method of their Destruction; By B. Hale Ives; Art. VI, On the Management of the Gladiolus Natalensis (called by some psittacinus) with a Colored drawing of the flower, By S. Sweetser; Art. VII, On the cultivation of Lobelia cardinalis, fulgens, splendens, syphilitica, and speciosa, By the conductors; Art. VIII, Remarks on the best method of obtaining double Flowers of the Stock and Gilliflower, By J. W. Russell; Art. IX, Cultivation of the Salvia Splendens, fulgens, and mexicana, By the Conductors;—Reviews and extracts of works on Horticulture.—Miscellaneous Intelligence.—Art. I, General Notices; Art. II, Foreign Notices; Art. III, Domestic Notices; Art. IV, Calls at Gardens and Nurseries; Art. V, Queries Criticisms &c.; Art. VI, Quincy Market; Art. VII, Reports of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society—Monthly Calender of Horticulture and Floriculture.

Extract from the Prospectus of the Work—“Since the formation of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the science of Horticulture and Gardening has received a new impulse. By the united efforts, the influence, and extraordinary zeal of those who were its original founders, the taste for its pleasant and delightful pursuits has, wonderfully increased; its objects have become far more extended, and new sources opened for the introduction of all the new and choice productions, which will add value and beauty to the fruit or Pleasure garden. With this manifestly increased interest, which seems to have been so universally diffused through the public mind, the subject appears to demand some work containing more comprehensive and useful information, than any to which at present, they can have access.

The conductors have for many years, devoted much time to the subject, and of late have given it their exclusive attention. They are still extensively engaged in practice, and trust that they shall often have the pleasure of making known the results of their observations and experiments.

They would respectfully solicit the Communications from their friends, and all these interested in Horticulture through the Country.”

The work will be published monthly printed on fine paper, octavo size, at three dollars per year.

Subscriptions rec'd by E. T. Daven, Bangor, and Colman & Chisholm, Portland.

HOVEY & CO.

79 & 81 Cornhill

Boston Feb. 1, 1835.

Boston.

### SAW MILL.

THE subscriber having hired the Saw Mill belonging to the Winthrop Manufacturing Company, would give notice that the same is in complete order for sawing, and solicits a share of patronage. C. B. MORTON.

WANTED—A few straight grained Rock and White Maple LOGS.

January 14, 1835.

### TO WHEAT GROWERS.

I have a quantity of LIME, of prime quality which, to encourage its use, I will sell low Dec. 4. S. CHANDLER.

### Dry Goods.

GEO. W. SHEPHERD has just received and will keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of MERINOES, CIRCASSIANS, SILKS, CALICOES, and every other description of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, which will be sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Augusta, Oct. 7, 1834. if.



## Poetry.

## Poetry for the Season.

BY T. G. FESSENDEN.

Winter now resumes his reign,  
And mustering his minions,  
Bids Boreas scour his shuddering realm  
On frigorific pinions.

The blinding snow comes slanting down,  
By howling tempests goaded,  
And seems to cut like pigeon shot  
From fowling piece exploded.

Though cold invincible prevails,  
Enough to freeze horn'd cattle,  
Fashion's fair votaries breast the shock  
As boxers strip for battle.

Now many a pertinacious cough  
Contracted by presumption  
Takes many a brilliant beauty off,  
By galloping consumption.

Dear Miss, would you a husband have,  
And would not treat the man ill,  
Envelope your seraphic form  
In good, thick, home-spun flannel.

## Miscellany.

## A Young Wife.

The experiences of a 'young wife' are very different now from what they were at the close of the last century, or there is no fidelity in the following sketch, from a clever little volume, which we noticed some days since, entitled *Recollections of a Housekeeper*—the production of Mrs. Gilman, of South Carolina. This volume cannot fail of being exceedingly popular in New England,—for though humble in its pretensions, it gives a good portraiture of Yankee manners and customs. It gives familiar pictures, but faithful—of things as they were, a generation back.—*Bos. Atlas.*

According to my motto, I "gave over prattles and prabbles," and married at the age of seventeen Edward Packard. I remember the moment when after a short ride—I first entered my adopted home in North Square, one of the most genteel quarters in the town of Boston. The new carpet, new chairs and new mahogany, with its virgin hue, undarkened by wax and turpentine, are all before me. My mother was with me, and though she held one of my hands, and my husband the other, I could not restrain my tears from falling happy though they were.

I felt ashamed to praise the parlor furniture, though I scarcely said, "it is mine." On recovering my shyness, I visited the various apartments, and I think I was most attracted by the nicely sanded kitchen, not even excepting a closet, which I might now call a *boudoir*, fitted up expressly for me by my husband.

How bright were those new tins and brasses, arranged with ostentatious glitter on the walls and dresser! How comfortable that suspended warming pan! how red and clean those bricks, that extended to the right and left, leaving space for a family in the corners. A settle too, that glory of New England kitchens, was there, now banished for the inhospitable chair, which accommodates one instead of three! I had often presided in a parlor, but never before was mistress of a kitchen!

A council had been called previous to my marriage, of the number of "help" which we should require, and it was decided that a female cook, and a little girl to "wait and tend," would answer our purpose and be sufficiently genteel.

I was introduced, on that memorable evening, to Nancy the cook. She was the picture of cleanliness. She had on, what is called in New England a "calico short loose gown," and at the south, "a chintz wrapper, with a check apron, a little starched, tied round her waist. Both cook and kitchen were in perfect keeping.

"Well, Nancy," said I, with a half modest half patronising tone, "I am a young housekeeper, but I dare say we shall get a long very well."

"Oh, ma'am," replied Nancy, "I am not at all pe-

ticklar. I never has no differences with nobody." How amiable! thought I; and I gave her a calico bag, containing iron holders—kettle holders—wipers—and dishcloths—presented me by an old aunt, who had quilted them for the occasion, and who said, with a commiserating voice—as she presented them, 'Young housekeepers have no rags—poor things!'

The same kind friend gave me a rag-bag, and repeated to me an anecdote she was fond of relating, of a lady in Cambridge, who sold rags enough at four cents a pound to buy herself a silver porringer. 'And mind, Clarissa,' continued she, 'that you do not throw away the ends of your thread—they all help to fill up.' I heeded her directions; and who knows but some act of diplomacy, or some effusions of genius, may have been perpetuated on the paper made from my 'shreds and patches?'

'My husband was at home nearly all the first week, and my mother, nominally my guest, relieved me from every care; but on Monday following, she returned to her own residence, Edward went to his office—and I was left alone. I soon felt weary of idleness. How willingly would I have darned a stocking, or clear-starched a muslin; but alas, every thing was *whole*, and in order.—I tried to find a withered leaf on my geraniums, but they all looked as fresh as if they were just married. Centre tables were not then in fashion, or I could have beguiled a little time in disarranging them for effect; but no! every article of furniture was in its proper parallel—and every chair at right angles with its neighbor, while books and knick-knacks, as drawing-room luxuries, were unknown.

To amuse the tedious hours of my husband's absence, I went into the kitchen, and offered to assist Nancy in making a pudding. My overtures were coldly received—but I thought that that might be 'her way,' and I proceeded to break the eggs, giving little Polly the raisins to pick.

'We don't put so much milk as that ere in puddings,' said Nancy, eyeing me keenly.

My mother had taught me culinary arts with great care, and I felt on strong ground while I defended my quantity of milk. Nancy answered me again with some heat, and when she found me following my own recipe in silence, dashed the sieve full of flower on the table,—and putting her arms akimbo—said,

Well, Miss Packard, if you will spile the puddin you must bake it yourself.

I was thunderstruck! A bride, to whom for a week all had submitted as to a queen; from whom commands were favors, and requests privileges! I felt the blood rush to my face—my hands trembled—and fearing to expose my agitation—I quietly laid down the materials I was preparing, and said with a great effort at calmness,

'Finish the pudding—and bake it for dinner.'

## Just Published,

And for sale at this office—THE NORTHERN SHEPHERD, being a Report of a Committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, upon the Diseases and Management of Sheep.

## Farms in Bradford—For Sale.

ONE near the Corner, containing about 30 acres, with House, Barn and Blacksmith shop. A good stand for a blacksmith.

One on the County road from Bangor to Brownville, containing about 40 acres, with a new House, small Barn—an excellent well of water near the house—fences in good repair.

One in the corner of the County road and a road lately laid out by the County, connecting the Canada and the Houlton roads. As soon as this road is completed this will be one of the best stands for a tavern and store of any in the country. It contains 121 acres—house, shed, barn frame to be put up in the spring. Cuts from 10 to 15 tons of hay. It will be sold at a great bargain.

A Blacksmith's Shop and 1 acre of land at the Corner.

Ten lots of *Wild Land* suitable for farming, containing about 100 acres each.

Also, a Clapboard Machine and Mill, with a quantity of logs ready to saw.

All the above property will be sold at good bargains. Any person wishing for further particulars will please to apply either personally or by letter to

M. SEAVEY, Post Master, Penob. Co. Me.

Bradford, February, 1835.

## PITTS' PATENT HORSE POWER, AND THRASHING MACHINE.

THE Subscribers respectfully give notice to FARMERS, and to the public generally, that they have invented and Patented a new and improved machine for the application of Horse Power, to driving machinery. It is peculiarly well fitted for the purposes of the Farmer, in propelling thrashing machines, cider mills &c. as well as for the mechanic who wishes for a cheap and efficient power to carry his Lathes, Grindstones and other necessary apparatus. They feel a confidence and pleasure in recommending their improvement as THE BEST of the kind now in use. It is simple in its construction, light, durable, and not liable to get out of repair, singularly efficient and easy in its operation, can be easily moved from place to place, and can be made for a comparatively small sum, for ONE, TWO, FOUR, SIX or more Horses, according to the wish or wants of the purchaser. Their two Horse Power, are in much request for thrashing mowed and other Grain.

Having thoroughly tried and proved their invention, and being satisfied of its power and utility, they challenge all competition, and as a proof that it has given perfect satisfaction they give a few of the numerous recommendations which have been received from some of the best Farmers in the State, who have tried and examined it.

J. A. PITTS.

H. A. PITTS.

Winthrop, Jan. 5, 1835.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

Having seen the operation of Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine in thrashing grain, I readily give it as my opinion, that from the simplicity and cheapness of its construction it is more valuable to the community generally, than any other Thrashing Machine with which I am acquainted.

Zachariah Field.

Cumberland, Nov. 17, 1834.

I readily concur in the above recommendation, from my own personal observation.

Wm. Shaw, Cumberland.

Minot, Nov. 13, 1834. Having seen Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine in operation, I am of opinion that it will thrash grain as fast and as well as any other machine with which I am acquainted.

Daniel Briggs, Jr.

Minot, Nov. 14, 1834. I readily concur in the above recommendation, having seen said machine in operation.

Samuel Emerson.

Livermore, Dec. 12, 1834. Having seen the operation of Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine in thrashing grain of different kinds, both mowed and bound, I readily give it as my opinion that it is superior to any other thrashing machine with which I am acquainted.

Wm. H. Bretton.

Wilton, Dec. 27, 1834. Having had in operation, at my barn, Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine, I can recommend it as worthy the patronage of all who wish to purchase a machine for thrashing. It is in my opinion superior to any other now in use.

Timothy Moor.

Having assisted in the operation of Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine, I cheerfully concur in the above statement.

Benjamin Bardin.

Farmington, Dec. 27, 1834. After having seen the various kinds of Thrashing Machines now in use in this section of the country, I hereby give it as my opinion that Pitts' Horse Power and Thrasher are superior to any now in use, and I would recommend to those who wish to purchase, to examine Pitts' machine for themselves, as I think it worthy of public patronage, and more particularly the Horse Power.

Nathan Pinkham.

Jay, Dec. 27, 1834. I have assisted in the operation of Pitts' patent Horse Power and Thrasher, and do not hesitate to say it is superior to any thing of the kind now in use, and I think farmers will do well to examine it before purchasing any other machine, as it is cheap in its construction, and may be made for from one to four horses, and will be a light portable machine.

Thomas Eustis.

Jay, Dec. 27, 1834. We certify that we have had Pitts' patent Horse Power and Thrasher in operation in our barns, and do not hesitate to say it is superior to any thing we have ever seen of the kind, and believe farmers will do well to examine it before purchasing any other machine.

Oliver Fuller. Jackson Fuller.

Farmington, Jan. 2, 1835. Having had in operation in my barn for several days past, Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine, and as it has worked to my entire satisfaction both in thrashing mowed and reapt grain, I recommend the same to the public as a valuable improvement, and I would farther say, it has given general satisfaction in this vicinity.

John Corbett.

Extract from the report of the Incidental Committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, at their Cattle Show and Fair Sept. 1834.

Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine. We were next summoned to examine Pitts' improved Horse Power and Thrasher. This is an improvement invented and patented by Messrs J. A. and H. A. Pitts of Winthrop, and your committee think that a very considerable improvement has been effected by them. The principle is on the plan of the Endless chain—but the horse travels upon wood, and the lags are kept from sagging by a new and ingenious application of a system of rolls called by the inventors "surface rolls." The improvements appear to be—1. A great Lease for the horse. 2. Less weight in the machine.—3. Less expense to the purchaser. It can be easily made with slight additional expense, for two horses. It thrashes clean and on the whole is a valuable implement for the Farmer. We think the Messrs. Pitts richly entitled to a gratuity for introducing their improvement among us.